

# The Argus.

**FREE** TO ALL YEARLY PAID UP ARGUS SUBSCRIBERS, WE WILL FURNISH FREE EITHER OF THE TWO FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS FOR ONE YEAR: "WOMANKIND" or "FARM NEWS." HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A WORTHY PUBLICATION FREE OF COST.

Volume I.

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

Number 23.

## THE RAILROADS.

### Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co.

#### TIME TABLE.

| EASTWARD. |        | STATIONS.         |     | WESTWARD. |        |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|-----|-----------|--------|
| No. 4     | No. 2  |                   |     | No. 1     | No. 3  |
| 8:00a     | 10:30p | Ar. Chicago       | Ar. | 10:00p    | 6:00p  |
| 5:00p     | 7:00a  | Ar. Kansas City   | Ar. | 1:50p     | 9:10a  |
| 3:00a     | 5:15p  | Ar. Denver        | Ar. | 7:00p     | 4:00p  |
| 9:00a     | 8:15p  | Ar. Albuquerque   | Ar. | 3:00a     | 12:10p |
| 4:00a     | 3:05p  | Ar. Winslow       | Ar. | 3:00a     | 12:10p |
| 12:00a    | 10:30p | Ar. Holbrook      | Ar. | 9:10a     | 5:50p  |
| 11:00p    | 9:30a  | Ar. Winslow       | Ar. | 12:30p    | 8:10p  |
| 8:45p     | 7:25a  | Ar. Flagstaff     | Ar. | 1:50p     | 9:10a  |
| 6:50p     | 6:05a  | Ar. Williams      | Ar. | 6:00p     | 12:45a |
| 5:40p     | 4:50a  | Ar. Ash Fork      | Ar. | 7:40p     | 1:45a  |
| 12:30p    | 11:25p | Ar. Kingman       | Ar. | 4:40p     | 7:50a  |
| 10:00a    | 8:50p  | Ar. Needles       | Ar. | 6:25a     | 9:20a  |
| 8:00a     | 7:25p  | Ar. Blake         | Ar. | 11:45a    | 1:40p  |
| 3:00a     | 2:10p  | Ar. Daguerre      | Ar. | 12:15p    | 2:10p  |
| 10:00a    | 9:00a  | Ar. Mojave        | Ar. | 6:50p     | 6:05p  |
| 8:00p     | 7:00a  | Ar. Los Angeles   | Ar. | 10:10p    |        |
| 2:50p     | 5:30p  | Ar. San Francisco | Ar. |           |        |

Train No. 3, westbound, and train No. 4, eastbound, are fast limited trains, carrying first-class passengers only and equipped with Pullman's latest and most elegant sleeping cars, reclining chair cars, with an attendant to look after the passengers' comfort and new dining cars through without change between Los Angeles and Chicago on Wednesdays of each week.

In addition to the regular daily equipment, a luxurious compartment sleeping car, containing two drawing rooms and seven family rooms will be attached to No. 4, leaving Los Angeles on Tuesdays and Chicago on Wednesdays of each week.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars through without change between Chicago and San Francisco, with an annex car between Barstow and Los Angeles. Pullman Tourist sleeping cars through without change between Chicago and San Francisco, and Chicago and Los Angeles every day; twice a week between Los Angeles and St. Paul; once a week between Los Angeles and St. Louis and Boston.

**SUMMER OR WINTER.**  
The Santa Fe Route is the most comfortable Railway between California and the East. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado can be reached in no other way.

The meals at Harvey's Dining Rooms are an excellent feature of the line, and are only equalled by those served on the new Dining Cars which are carried on all limited trains.

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.  
Don A. Sweet  
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, San Francisco, Cal.  
W. M. Smith  
Receiver and Gen'l Manager.

## S. F., P. & P. Railway.

#### TIME TABLE NO. 15.

In effect December 25, at 12:05 a. m.

| SOUTH DAY. |       | STATIONS.       |     | NORTH DAY. |        |
|------------|-------|-----------------|-----|------------|--------|
| No. 31     | No. 1 |                 |     | No. 2      | No. 32 |
| 2:00p      | 7:00a | Ar. Ash Fork    | Ar. | 5:30p      | 12:01p |
| 2:20p      | 7:20a | Ar. Meath       | Ar. | 5:00p      | 11:37a |
| 2:40p      | 7:40a | Ar. Wickenburg  | Ar. | 4:40p      | 11:18a |
| 3:00p      | 8:00a | Ar. Rock Butte  | Ar. | 4:20p      | 11:00a |
| 3:20p      | 8:20a | Ar. Cedar Glade | Ar. | 4:00p      | 10:40a |
| 3:40p      | 8:40a | Ar. Valley      | Ar. | 3:50p      | 10:10a |
| 4:00p      | 9:00a | Ar. Del Rio     | Ar. | 3:30p      | 9:55a  |
| 4:20p      | 9:20a | Ar. Jerome      | Ar. | 3:10p      | 9:35a  |
| 4:40p      | 9:40a | Ar. Granite     | Ar. | 2:50p      | 9:15a  |
| 4:50p      | 9:50a | Ar. Prescott    | Ar. | 2:40p      |        |

| No. 41 |        | STATIONS.        |     | No. 42 |        |
|--------|--------|------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| 7:00a  | 9:30a  | Ar. Prescott     | Ar. | 2:30p  | 4:10p  |
| 7:20a  | 9:50a  | Ar. Iron Springs | Ar. | 2:00p  | 3:50p  |
| 7:40a  | 10:10a | Ar. Ramsgate     | Ar. | 1:30p  | 3:01p  |
| 8:00a  | 10:30a | Ar. Skunk Valley | Ar. | 1:10p  | 2:40p  |
| 8:20a  | 10:50a | Ar. Grand View   | Ar. | 1:00p  | 2:10p  |
| 8:40a  | 11:10a | Ar. Hillside     | Ar. | 11:50a | 1:20p  |
| 9:00a  | 11:30a | Ar. Congress     | Ar. | 11:30a | 11:50a |
| 9:20a  | 11:50a | Ar. Hartsdale    | Ar. | 11:10a | 11:30a |
| 9:40a  | 12:10p | Ar. Wickenburg   | Ar. | 10:50a | 11:10a |
| 9:50a  | 12:20p | Ar. Vulture      | Ar. | 10:30a | 10:50a |
| 10:10a | 12:40p | Ar. Hot Springs  | Ar. | 10:10a | 10:30a |
| 10:30a | 1:00p  | Ar. Marquette    | Ar. | 9:50a  | 10:10a |
| 10:50a | 1:20p  | Ar. Peoria       | Ar. | 9:30a  | 9:50a  |
| 11:10a | 1:40p  | Ar. Alhambra     | Ar. | 9:10a  | 9:30a  |
| 11:30a | 2:00p  | Ar. Phoenix      | Ar. | 8:50a  | 9:10a  |

Trains Nos. 41 and 42 run on alternate days. Information as to what days same will run will be furnished by the nearest station. No. 1 makes connections at Ash Fork with A. & P. vestibule limited No. 3 from the East. This is the finest train west of Chicago. No. 2 also connects with A. & P. No. 2 from the West.

Persons desiring to stay over at Ash Fork will find the best of accommodations at Fred Harvey's hotel.

No. 2 makes close connection at Ash Fork with A. & P. train No. 45 a. m. second morning. A. & P. No. 4 is a vestibule train throughout, lighted with kerosene, dining car running through Los Angeles & Chicago. Dining cars under the management of Fred Harvey, with his unexcelled service, care and attention to his guests.

No. 1 and 2 connect at Jerome Junction with trains of U. V. & P. R. for Jerome. Connecting at Prescott with stage lines for all principal mining camps; at Congress with stage lines for Harqua Hala, Station and Yarnell, at Phoenix with the Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. for points on the S. P. R. R.

This line is the best route to the Great Salt Lake Valley. For information regarding this valley and the rich mining section tributary to this road, address any Santa Fe Route representative, or

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Prescott, Ariz.  
GEO. T. NICHOLSON  
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.  
J. J. FREY  
Gen'l Manager, Topeka, Kan.

R. E. WELLS, Manager, Prescott, Ariz.  
Asst. Gen'l Manager, Phoenix, Ariz.  
E. COPELAND  
Gen'l Agent, El Paso, Texas.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**C. O. ANDERSON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
HOLBROOK, - ARIZONA.

**F. W. NELSON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
WINSLOW, - ARIZONA.

**E. M. SANFORD,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
PRESCOTT, - ARIZONA.

**W. M. PERRILL,**  
Dist'ct Attorney Navajo County  
HOLBROOK, - ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all courts of Arizona.

**T. W. JOHNSTON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
PRESCOTT, - ARIZONA.  
Will practice in the Courts of Navajo, Apache, Coconino and Mohave Counties.

**R. E. MORRISON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
(District Attorney Yavapai County.)  
Office in Court House, Prescott, Arizona.

**J. P. WELCH, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HOLBROOK, - ARIZONA.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION.

### First National Bank

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

At the close of business, Thursday, May 7, 1896.

#### RESOURCES:

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Loans and Discounts                   | \$ 587,828.49 |
| Stocks, Bonds and Securities          | 92,114.38     |
| Bank Building, Furniture and Fixtures | 40,318.00     |
| United States Bonds                   | \$250,000.00  |
| Cash on hand and Exchange             | 386,591.56    |
| Cash Resources                        | 636,591.56    |

Total.....\$1,356,852.43

#### LIABILITIES:

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Stock                 | \$ 100,000.00  |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 59,208.15      |
| Circulation                   | 90,000.00      |
| Deposits                      | 1,107,644.28   |
| Total                         | \$1,356,852.43 |

## RUINS OF FORT DU CHARTRES.

Historic Relic Slowly Going to Dust Over in Randolph County.

Over in the northeast corner of Randolph county, Ill., covered with undergrowth and weeds, but one little gate remaining with the crumbling walls of the outer bastion, is all that is left of one of the historic fortresses of the American continent. It is the ruins of old Fort du Chartres, one of the chain of fortifications erected by the French for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the red men and later the redcoats. Away back in 1718 this point was first selected and constructed. It took its name from the fact that it was constructed under the charter direct from the French king and was built of wood in ancient blockhouse style. That was all that was needed at a time when artillery to breach the walls was hard to get and impossible to transport over the dreary waste of the western continent. It became the most flourishing of the posts and the surrounding region soon settled up with thrifty subjects of far-away France.

Villages sprang up around the post, the necessity for greater protection than a farmhouse causing the people to group themselves near fortified posts, that the thirsty Indian might not shed their blood in the ever-recurring raids on the "pale face." In time it was fired, however, and nearly all destroyed. It was abandoned in 1772. The villages were swept away in the floods which buried all of that portion of what is now the great state of Illinois. Prior to this final abandonment, however, under the administration of Chavaler Macarty, the post was turned into a regular fortress with heavy masonry quadrangle, inner and outer bastions and scarp. This was done principally for the purpose of resisting the attacks of the English, then at war with France on this continent.

St. Ange De Belle Rive succeeded the Chevalier Macarty in the command of Fort Chartres and retained possession of the fort and country until the arrival of Capt. Sterling of the British army on July 17, 1765, when St. Ange and his troops took possession of the present site of St. Louis, Mo.

This fortress built at so much expense in the wilderness of America, and at the same time so strong and durable, has been declining since its abandonment. In places the walls are torn away and almost even with the surface and will all be a mass of ruins in a few years unless the government takes steps to protect it. Every summer relic hunters from all over the state visit this fort and dig within its walls for relics.—Chicago Chronicle.

**Romping Games at the Telleries.**  
The emperor and empress were exceedingly hospitable and kind hosts, anxious to amuse their guests; but for this purpose, unfortunately, romping games were often chosen, which, though certainly undignified and ill-suited to those beyond school years had not, however, the character attributed to them by public report, nor the licentious freedom believed in by the Faubourg St. Germain, and contemptuously sneered at by its aristocratic inhabitants. The mistake lay in tolerating only among intimate friends and very young people. But the mean ingratitude of those who enjoyed all the generous kindness lavished on their guests by the imperial hosts, and then disfigured the truth to sneer at them with their enemies, was too contemptible to be even mentioned with patience.—Anna L. Bicknell, in Century.

"I have half a notion to give up trying to be a man," sighed the New Woman. "What!" shrieked the others. "There is no use trying. I have made the most strenuous efforts possible to feel half scared to death when I go into a dry goods store, and I just can't do it."—Indianapolis Journal.

**His Own Jonah.**  
In a spite of bravado the whale thought to dive beneath, but the huge ocean steamer caught him and dug a hole in his backbone. The whale shuddered. "That's the greatest hard ship I ever tried to under go," he cried.—N. Y. Recorder.

## THE TROUBLESOME HUNS

Their Unsightly and Unruly Colonies in Pennsylvania.

Mining Towns That Are Like the Slums of Our Great Cities—Lawlessness and Bloodshed on Sunday and Pay Day.

A recent number of the American Magazine of Civics contains an interesting article on the Pennsylvania Huns by W. F. Gibbons. These troublesome residents of the Keystone state are not genuine Magyars, not, strictly speaking, of the Hungarian race, but Slavs, like Russians and Poles. Their first introduction in Pennsylvania was the work of employing corporations, which imported them to cheapen labor. The law soon interposed a barrier against this importation, but the immigration of Huns was not interrupted. The wages they get in Pennsylvania, although too small for Americans to live on, are greater than they receive at home, so they continue to arrive. Coal miners meet them in New York and offer them work in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gibbons cites the census tables, showing that at the latest enumeration Pennsylvania contained 24,901 Huns, and the United States but 63,425. The Pennsylvania Huns are mostly collected in the comparatively small anthracite coal regions of the Wyoming and Schuylkill valleys. A single county, Luzerne, contained in 1890 as many Huns as the entire state of Ohio. Since 1890, despite hard times and the return of many immigrants to their own country, the number of Huns has largely increased.

The mining towns where these people live are like the slums of our great cities. The streets are filled with garbage, and riots, often resulting in homicides, are expected on the Sunday after every pay day. Of course most of the original inhabitants have left. They did not stand upon the order of their going, but got out with dispatch. In some towns only a few voters remain. The murder of a Hun by one of his own race creates no demand for justice in the minds of his surviving countrymen. "If the survivors be approached," says Mr. Gibbons, "and urged to call in the law they will grumble expressively and remark with more or less distinctness: 'Dead Hungary no good.' Indeed, an ordinary murder passes 'almost without comment.'"

But these people are not incapable of learning some lessons in the school of experience. They have been cheated and blackmailed outrageously by dishonest officials at the mines and by English-speaking miners, but they have gotten their eyes open at last and are extremely alert. They have learned the art of saloon keeping and they are getting into politics. Mr. Gibbons says that already in some communities there is "the shadow of the coming Hungarian political boss." "In every list of honorary vice presidents at the great political meetings prominent places are given the men bearing such names as Arsenius Tarnolevitch or Kubo Zlotoforski." Huns have been made postmasters in some places and have begun to elect their own justices of the peace. It is noted as a hopeful indication that they have begun to leave the company houses and the boarding houses and to establish themselves in homes of their own. Some of them have grown rich—that is, rich for Huns.

The second generation is not, in Mr. Gibbons' opinion, an improvement on the first. He states that the immigrants, with few exceptions, could read their own language, but that their children are taken from school and put to work before they have made much progress in rudimentary education. Few of them go to the public schools and there is a slim attendance at the parochial schools. These are the inevitable results of the great reduction of wages in the coal and coke regions.

Almost every evil is productive of some good. The Huns are better off in Pennsylvania than they were in their own country. But it will strike the general reader that Pennsylvania has paid, in paying and will long continue to pay a heavy price for the betterment of the Huns' condition.—Washington Post.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

—OF—

NAVAJO COUNTY.

Call for a Special Meeting

HOLBROOK, ARIZ., May 1896.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Supervisors of Navajo county, Arizona Territory, do hereby call a special meeting of said board, to be held at the office of said board in the town of Holbrook, said county and territory, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, May 5th, 1896, to consider the petition asking that a Sanitary District be made of Winslow, and such other business as may come before the board.

John H. Bowman.  
J. H. Breed.  
J. H. Willis.

Holbrook, Ariz., May 5th, 1896.  
2 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to call of this date for a special meeting.

Present: John H. Bowman, Chairman; J. H. Willis and J. H. Breed, members.

The board then considered the petition from the residents of the town of Winslow, praying that a Sanitary District be established in accordance with Act No. 9, of the Laws of Arizona for 1889; and, it appearing that there are more than fifty (50) qualified electors who reside within the limits set forth in said petition, the said petition is hereby granted.

It is hereby ordered, that a Sanitary District, comprising the following described land, namely:

The southwest quarter of section numbered twenty-four, and the northeast quarter of section numbered twenty-five, in Township Nineteen North, Range Fifteen east, and the southwest quarter of section nineteen and the northwest quarter of section thirty, in Township Nineteen North, Range Sixteen east, all of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, in Arizona Territory, to be known as the Winslow Sanitary District of Navajo county, Arizona, be and the same is hereby created in compliance with Section 5 of Act No. 9 of the Laws of Arizona for 1889.

Notice having been filed of the withdrawal from the bond of C. C. Bowles as constable, of Frank Hicks and F. T. LaPrade, sureties upon said bond of said Bowles, and it further appearing to this board that the bond of said C. C. Bowles as constable of the Winslow precinct, does not comply with Section 10, paragraph 3081 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona for 1887, as the said bond required to be given does not amount to more than one thousand dollars, the clerk is hereby instructed and directed to notify C. C. Bowles, constable, that unless his bond is properly made and filed within the statutory time, that is within ten days from the date of the notice to him of the withdrawal of the sureties upon his bond that his office will be declared vacant, and his successor appointed to fill such vacancy.

In the matter of the expense of the examination into the sanity of Myron Ellis, the clerk is hereby directed to make out a verified claim against the estate of said Myron Ellis, insane, and file the same with the guardian of said Ellis.

Upon motion the board then adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Attest: John H. Bowman, Chairman; F. W. Nelson, clerk.  
Holbrook, Ariz., May 6th, 1896.  
10 o'clock a. m.

The board met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment of yesterday. Present: John H. Bowman, chairman; J. H. Willis, member; absent: J. H. Breed.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved as read.

In the matter of the arrest and prosecution of Indians for crimes committed within the Territory of Arizona, the board of supervisors of Navajo county, Arizona, on the 6th day of May, 1896, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the prosecution of In-

dians on Indian reservations and under control of U. S. Indian Agents, within Navajo county, in the territorial courts, as provided by Act of Congress, approved the 3rd day of March, 1885, for crimes and depredations committed by said Indians, has occasioned an expense, the payment of which is unjust and onerous to the tax-payers of Navajo county, and—

WHEREAS, the other counties of Arizona are likewise affected, therefore:

**Be it Resolved**, that we respectfully petition and request the congress of the United States to place the prosecution of such Indians in all cases within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States courts within Arizona Territory, and—

**Resolved**, that we request the Hon. E. E. Ellinwood, U. S. District Attorney for Arizona to forward these resolutions to the proper department at Washington, and invite his co-operation to secure the legislation herein asked for.

John H. Bowman, chairman; J. H. Willis, member.

Board of Supervisors of Navajo county, Arizona:

It appearing to the board that the precinct of Winslow is entitled to two constables, and a petition having been this day filed with the clerk of this board praying for the appointment of Burr Williams as constable in and for said Winslow precinct, said petition is hereby granted, and Burr Williams is hereby appointed constable in and for Winslow precinct No. 1 of Navajo county.

In the matter of a sanitary officer for Winslow sanitary district, in compliance with Act No. 44 of the laws of Arizona for 1891, both constables having been appointed to their offices by this board, Burr Williams is hereby designated as Sanitary Inspector of and for said Winslow Sanitary District.

Holbrook, Ariz., May 6th, 1896.

In the matter of the bill now pending in the congress of the United States for the creation of a fifth Judicial District in and for the territory of Arizona, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Navajo county, Arizona, on the 6th day of May, 1896, namely:

WHEREAS, the amount of business in the United States and territorial district and Supreme courts of Arizona, is more than can be properly attended to by the present number of Judges, to-wit: four (4), and—

WHEREAS, the business in said courts is steadily increasing so that the present number of Judges are unable to properly and promptly hear and dispose of the cases brought in said courts, and—

WHEREAS, the unreasonable delay in the trial of criminal cases in said territorial district courts, is the cause of great expense to the various counties of this Territory, by reason of said counties being obliged to keep the persons charged with crime confined in the county jails many months awaiting for sessions of said courts, therefore—

**Be it Resolved**, By the Board of Supervisors of Navajo county, Arizona, that we urge upon congress the great necessity for the prompt passage of the bill now before congress for the creation of a fifth Judicial District for the territory of Arizona, and be it further—

**Resolved**, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. N. O. Murphy, and that he be requested to use his utmost endeavors to secure the passage of said bill.

John H. Bowman, Chairman.  
J. H. Willis, member.

Board of Supervisors of Navajo county, Arizona Territory.

Attest: F. W. Nelson, Clerk.

Upon motion the board then adjourned.

John H. Bowman, Chairman.  
Attest: F. W. Nelson, Clerk.

Cy Williams, the jolliest of hotel keepers, who for many years has been a fixture at Maricopa, is dead, shot through the body in a brawl. The deed was done by Geo. A. Williams, no relation of the dead man, but a miner who was temporarily stopping at Maricopa on his way to California.

## Republican Platform.

To the Republican Convention of the territory of Arizona:

We, your committee on resolutions, beg to submit the following report:

Be it resolved, That we announce our allegiance to the time honored principles of the Republican party, so ably propounded by the statesmen of the party for the past thirty-five years. We denounce the disintegrating and destructive policy of the Democratic party, as taught by Grover Cleveland, by the pursuance of which policy the richest nation on the face of the earth has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

We declare that it is the unanimous demand of the people of the territory that silver should be re-monetized and restored to its place in the currency of this nation and as a money metal accorded it by the founders of the republic.

We assert that we are for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we hereby instruct the delegates to the National Republican convention to use every means in their power to secure a clause in the National platform favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We believe that Arizona has sufficient population, wealth and intelligence to entitle her to the panopoly of statehood and we petition the American congress in a spirit of fairness and justice to grant us this boon.

We are unalterably opposed to the appointment of offices of men who are not residents of the territory and declare for the principle of home rule.

We recognize in the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, the most distinguished champion of the Republican policy of protection to American labor and American Industries, as also the policy of reciprocity with other nations, and we hereby endorse his candidacy for the presidency of the United States and instruct the delegates to St. Louis to vote for him upon the first ballot and upon all ballots.

Resolved, That the labors of Hon. N. O. Murphy, our delegate to congress, in his efforts to secure us state hood, has our most cordial approval.

J. M. FORD,  
R. E. MORRISON,  
C. W. WRIGHT,  
BEN HEYL,  
J. L. KNUDSON.

## Among the Early Settlers.

Early and authentic history of early explorations of Arizona is rather vague but among the accepted works is Castañeda's account of Coronado's expedition to Arizona from 1540 to 1542. They left Mexico on Easter Sunday in 1540 and arrived at Tucson in May of that year. They named the place "Tucson" which in Spanish means Jason washing gold on sheepskins as Jason did at the island Colehis, on the return of the Argonauts from the Trojan War two hundred and fifty centuries, more or less, ago.

The Spaniards under Coronado were 300 in number and they were accompanied by 800 Aztecs, 1,100 in the party.

They arrived at Casa Grande and there celebrated St. John's day (June 24, 1540) at that place. They then crossed the Gila and traversed the desert to Salt River near Tempe, at the butte as it is described and spent the early days of July at "Ojo de la Sierra," the Hole-in-the-Rock, 236 years before the Declaration of Independence.

The earliest American in Arizona was Sylvester Patti, who with his three sons was trapping on the Gila in 1824. They later got wrecked on the Colorado, captured by the Spanish and imprisoned for three years at San Diego, California.

Pauline Weaver with a big piece of charcoal inscribed his name on the inner walls at Casa Grande ruins in 1836, thus establishing beyond a doubt that he was here at that date. After the purchase of the territory from Mexico, Col. Poston was the